

THE MIGHTY WORKS

Sunday School Lesson for March 13, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 8:23-24. Memory verses, 24-26.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?"—Matt. 8:27.

TIME.—Autumn of A. D. 28; perhaps two months after the Sermon on the Mount.

PLACE.—The eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee, southeast of Capernaum, where there were towns called Gadara, and Gerasa, or Gergesa.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

1. The Storm on the Lake. Christ's Word of Peace.—Vs. 23-27. After a long, weary day of varied labor for bringing men into the kingdom of heaven Jesus, followed by his disciples, entered into a ship. Soon Jesus lay down on a pillow "in the hinder part of the boat" (Mark) and fell into the deep, sweet sleep of natural exhaustion. 24. And, behold, there arose a great tempest in the sea. Mark and Luke call it a furious storm, a hurricane.

25. "And his disciples came to him." This shows they had faith in him, although it was feeble. "Lord, save us: we perish."

He first rebuked the disciples, and then "rebuked the winds," as a master rebukes his servant for disobedience. Mark quotes his own words, "Peace, be still." "Peace" to the winds; and "the wind ceased" (Mark). "And there was a great calm."

27. The men marveled. Meaning the disciples, and other sailors if any were in the boat (see Mark 4:36). "What manner of man is this?" The inconceivable wonder of arresting a hurricane was a new revelation of Jesus' power even to his disciples.

II. The Restoration of the Demoniac.—Vs. 28-34. Jesus is able to destroy the most disastrous powers that are ruining the bodies and souls of men. He gives the victory over the principalities and powers, rulers of the darkness of the world, and spiritual wickedness in high places (Eph. 6:11, 12). "When he was come to the other side" in safe sailing after the storm was over, doubtless in the early morning. "There met him two," one of which was the more prominent and remarkable, and hence is alone mentioned by Mark and Luke. "Possessed with devils." Better, demons. Mark calls them "unclean spirits." "Coming out of the tombs." Caves cut in hillsides, and a natural resort under the circumstances. There were no asylums for such persons.

"Exceeding fierce." One of the worst, most incurable cases. Luke says they wore no clothes, and Mark that they had such insane strength that fetters and chains were not strong enough to bind them, and that no man could tame them. No wonder that "no man might pass by that way."

29. "And . . . they, running to him from afar, and prostrating themselves before him (Mark), cried out, with a loud voice (Luke), 'What have we (the unclean spirits) to do with thee?'"

30. There was a good way off," at the foot of the mountains (Mark), "an herd of many swine feeding," about 2,000 (Mark).

31. "Suffer us to go away into the herd of swine. How demons could enter into swine we do not know, but it is more of a mystery than the connection of mind with body in us. "There is no scientific objection to demoniac possession of brutes."

32. He said unto them, Go, I. e., do as you wish; I will not hinder you, my business is to save the man, not property. It was property held at the expense of bad moral influences upon the community, like liquor saloons in our country. Jesus did not order the demons to go into the swine. He simply let things take their natural course, and held that no amount of property, in the scales of heaven, can weigh against the soul of a man or child. A message that is needed today.

Christ tells us that those who believe in him shall do greater works than he, and it is true that Christ in his Christianity is doing on a far larger scale the works of Christ than it was possible for him to do in Palestine. The kindly feeling, the desire to help, the increased skill, which spring up under Christianity as flowers grow in the sunshine, have made Christ's works through his people greater than those he wrought on earth. They are not miracles, but are better than the power of miracles, as the prolonged sunshine is better than a flash of lightning.

Lack Development.
The world is full of half-developed lives; men and women who are competent in spots, as strong in some things as they are weak in others, brilliant as some of their ways and walking in darkness as to others; the man of affairs loses vision, the philosopher loses practical sense, the scientist becomes an animated, soulless scalpel, and all for the want of an aim that would preserve balance and harmony in the life.

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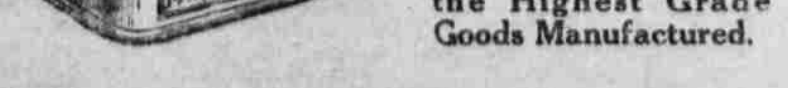
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APT QUESTIONS FOR TEACHERS

Applicants for County Certificates Asked to Answer Them.

EXAMINATION HELD MARCH 5, '10

Prepared by the State School Commissioner to Test the Mental Qualifications of Those Who Seek Positions as Teachers in the Public Schools.

Following is the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state commissioner of public schools, and submitted at the county examination for teachers, March 5, for elementary school certificates:

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. What is industrial training? A vocational school? Manual training?
2. What do you understand by the creative tendency of the individual? In what ways is it shown in the regular school-work? Would you curb it? When and how? Would you encourage it? How?
3. Enumerate some mental and moral results of teaching hand work. How can the work along these lines be profitable to rural people?
4. What ethical value do pets have to children? The games of the school ground? Ought the teacher take part in these games? Why so or why not?
5. Write something on the life and work of one of our great educators.
6. What use do you make of tree planting in your school? Of flower planting? Of the study of insects?
7. If a child lacks the power of strict attention, what do you do to help him? How do you teach the child to concentrate his attention for a time upon a subject?
8. What is the "Batavia Plan" in school work? The "Departmental Plan"?

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the metric system? What are its advantages over the system now used? What are the chief differences between the systems?
2. On 2-5 of an article I gain 5%, and on the remainder I lose 5%. My total loss is \$1.00; find the cost.
3. What fraction of 18 T. 540 lb. 12 oz. is 7 T. 360 lb. 14 2-5 oz.?
4. Bought horses for \$80 each. One-tenth of them died; at what price per head must I sell the remainder so as to gain 12 1-2% on the entire cost?
5. A man's income is 1-4 of his capital. His taxes are 2-5% of his income. Find the amount of his capital if he pays \$24 taxes.
6. A note of \$540 was given June 5, 1898, at 4%, and on settlement \$604.02 was paid. What was the date of settlement?
7. A and B together do 1-3 of a piece of work in 2 days, and then B finishes it in 6 days more. How long would it require each to do it alone?
8. Find the area of a square circumscribed around a circle whose diameter is 157.08 feet. What is the area of the inscribed square?

READING.

1. What current reading do you have for your pupils? What are your aims in using it? What success do you have? What are the chief difficulties in this matter?
2. To what extent should attention be given to spelling, capitalization, punctuation and figures of speech in connection with the reading lesson?
3. Describe briefly your method of teaching reading. What are its advantages?
4. What is a boycott? The state probe of food prices? The rural food delivery of mail? The forestry question?
- 5-10. Read for the examiners. (60%)

UNITED STATES HISTORY, INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Describe the Presidential election of 1860; also the Presidential election of 1876.
2. What is the Pinchot-Ballinger affair? What are the chief principles involved in this matter?
3. Name three of our patriotic songs. What can you say of the author of any one of them? Of the song itself?
4. Many were killed and wounded in the following battles; what other very important results of these battles? Bunker Hill, Fallen Timbers, Tippecanoe, Bon Homme Richard-Serapis, Gettysburg and the naval battle of September 10, 1813?
5. What are the territories of the United States at this time? How may one of them become a state?
6. Give an account of the Lewis and Clarke expedition. Of the work of Marcus Whitman.
7. What do you believe to be the greatest event in United States history of the last decade? Give reasons for your answer.
8. What are reciprocal trade relations under a tariff law? What is meant by the compromises in the Constitution?

LITERATURE.

1. Complete the following quotations, give the name of the selection from which it is taken and the name of the author:
(a) "So live that when thy summons comes, etc."
(b) "Build these more stately mansions, O my soul, etc."
(c) "True worth is in being, not seeming, etc."
(d) "O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand, etc."
2. Compare the writings of Irving and Dickens as to style, popularity, sentiments portrayed, etc. Name three productions of each.
3. Who is John Burroughs? Edward Markham? Joannin Miller?

Margaret Sangster? Samuel L. Clemens? What has each done for our literature? Quote from the writings of one of them.
4. With what periods of history do most of the Scott novels treat? Name the leading prose works of Scott; the leading poems. Which one is regarded as his masterpiece? Quote from it.
5. Who were "Ella," "Boz," "Wizard of the North," "George Eliot," "Carrington Bell," and "Owen Meredith"? Give a short biography of one of these writers.
6. Who are some of the leading characters of the play "The Merchant of Venice"? Describe one of these characters. Quote from the play. What kind of a play is it?
7. Name two poets who have moulded public sentiment on national questions. Give a short biography of one of them. Name some writings of each of these writers.
8. What great orators have contributed to the literature of the English speaking people? Quote from one of them. What were the subjects of the orations? What occasions inspired the orations?

GRAMMAR.

- 1-2. Give the construction of the words in black-faced type in the following selection:
"The out-of-door boy is the fellow for me.
Who finds a companion in mountain and sea;
Who likes to go camping, who likes to be near
His good mother nature all thru the long year.
Who never complains when a rough spot is met,
Whose flag at the masthead of honor is set,
Who's strong in his labor and strong in his play,
Who has an ambition to better each day."
2. Name and define the divisions of grammar. Which is the more important—syntax or etymology? Why so?
3. What is a substantive? Inflection? Declension? Case? Idiom?
4. Write five sentences using phrases as subjects.
5. Give at least three uses for the relative pronoun.
- 7-8. Write not to exceed one hundred and fifty words upon one of the following topics:
(a) "Why is the study of grammar essential?"
(b) "What is the relation of grammar to the teaching of language to all grades?"
(c) "What is the value of a knowledge of grammar in the reading of a classic in the grammar and high school grades?"

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is meant by "Conservation of Our Natural Resources"? By "The Principles of Agriculture"?
2. Give at least three specific ways in which the steamboat has affected the geography of the world.
3. Where and what is Hongkong and to what country does it belong? Also, Wake? Madeira? Gibraltar? Sardinia? Tutuila? Java?
4. Compare Japan and California in latitude, size, population, and government.
5. Give the location, length, area of basin, products of its valley, and the source of the Amazon river.
6. What is an isogonic line? A protractor? An isotherm? A dune? Glacial drift?
7. What is the codling moth? A cocoon? Nature study? An insecticide? A census? Forestry?
8. Make an outline map of the Atlantic ocean showing the location of the principal ports. Name some exports of these ports. Trace two steamship routes over this ocean.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is intoxication? How is it produced? How does alcohol affect the respiration?
2. What is a food? Of what constituent parts is meat composed? What can you say of the digestibility of meat?
3. What is a sprain? How should it be treated? What do you do for a pupil who has severely sprained an ankle?
4. Enumerate some causes of defective eyesight. How may these be avoided?
5. Describe in detail the motor and sensory nervous systems. How preserve the healthy functions of these?
6. Give the source and use of tears.
7. What are the signs of inflammation? What is its use? How relieve it?
8. Name and give the functions of the different sections of the alimentary canal. What is "Fletcherism"?

WRITING.

1. Write and punctuate:
Rip had but one more question to ask but he put it with a faltering voice
Where's your mother
Oh she died too but a short time since she broke a blood vessel in a fit of passion at a New England peddler. (60%)
2. Show how you teach the mastery of the position and movements in your recitations in this subject.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. What is a silent letter? What are the uses of silent letters?
2. Why divide words into syllables? What must each syllable contain?
3. Write three noun suffixes; three adjective suffixes; three adverb suffixes.
4. Attach the suffixes of the preceding question to primitive words and then define the newly formed words.
5. Mark properly with diacritical markings: oleomargarine, official, smother, relapse, Ecuador, tourist, eligible, literature, spongy, Cheyenne, humerus, humorous, felon, navies, Marcelline, claymore, pent, inveigh, mongrel, tierce, porosity, capricious, carte blanche, tranquilize, the kilns, desuetude, customary, salable.

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